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| 09/892,914      | 06/26/2001  | Matthew S. Chang     | 450103-02820        | 3856             |

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| EXAMINER |
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VILLECCO, JOHN M

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2612

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/892,914

Applicant(s)

CHANG ET AL.

Examiner

John M. Villecco

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 and 33-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 31 and 32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. Claims 31 and 32 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. More specifically, applicant only recites the phrase “wherein the obtained identification data”. This phrase fails to further limit the subject matter of claim 17.
2. Also, regarding claim 31, there appears to be a typographical error. It appears that applicant has misspelled the word “qobtained”, and meant to use the word – obtained –.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
4. Claims 65, 66, and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. More specifically, claims 65, 66, and 71 recite instructions used in a computer program. As discussed in section 2106 of the MPEP, computer programs are not physical things. They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not “acts” being performed: Computer programs do not define any structural and function interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed

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elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. As such, computer programs are non-statutory subject matter.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. **Claims 67, 68, 69, and 72 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Arai (U.S. Patent No. 6,642,959).**

7. Regarding **claim 67**, Arai discloses the ability to transfer image data along with identification information and destination information to a computer for further transfer by the computer to the destination. As discussed in column 12, lines 52-56, the information in the flash memory is transferred to the computer for further transfer to a remote destination. Figure 3 shows the memory organization of a flash memory (31) within a camera. The flash memory (31) includes a picture data area, which is interpreted to be the data section for storing content data, and a header area that includes date data, title data, and email address data, etc. The title data is interpreted to be identification information and the email address data is interpreted to be the destination data. Although this embodiment only discloses transferring the contents of the flash memory via an infrared connection, Arai also discloses another embodiment in which the

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memory card in Figure 21C capable of transferring captured image data between the digital camera (1) and the personal computer (2). See column 22, line 46 to column 23, line 25.

8. As for **claim 68**, Arai discloses the ability to transfer image data along with identification information and destination information to a computer for further transfer by the computer to the destination. As discussed in column 12, lines 52-56, the information in the flash memory is transferred to the computer for further transfer to a remote destination. Figure 3 shows the memory organization of a flash memory (31) within a camera. The flash memory (31) includes a picture data area, which is interpreted to be the data section for storing content data, and a header area that includes date data, title data, and email address data, etc. The title data is interpreted to be identification information and the email address data is interpreted to be the destination data. The computer (2) uses the received email data to transmit the image data to the email address specified in the header, after connecting to the computer network. See column 15, line 33 to column 16, line 20.

9. **Claim 69** is considered a method claim corresponding to claim 68. Please see the discussion of claim 68 above.

10. As for **claim 72**, Arai discloses that the identification data and the content data can be transferred via a wired connection. See column 22, line 46 to column 23, line 25.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 12, 13, 15-19, 23-25, 28, 29, 33-35, 37, 39-41, 44, 45, 47-51, 55-57, 60, 61, 63, 64, and 73-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A).

13. Regarding *claim 1*, Parulski discloses the use of a memory card (36) to store image data and a “utilization” file for each image. The memory card can be removed from a camera (12) and placed in a kiosk. See column 4, lines 38-42. The image data would inherently be read from the memory card (36) to the kiosk. Furthermore, the utilization file can be used to designate a destination. See column 4, lines 22-28, column 5, lines 1-5, and column 5, lines 28-33 and Appendix 1. Since the kiosk is used to transmit the images to a remote destination, the kiosk would inherently include a means for outputting a data signal representative of the image information.

Parulski, however, fails to specifically disclose that the kiosk includes a means for receiving a number of types of portable memory devices. Osumi, on the other hand, discloses a kiosk in which a number of different types of memory cards can be inserted for reading image data into the kiosk. More specifically, Osumi discloses a machine for data printing or CD-R writing of image data that has been input via a memory card. The machine includes a number of ports (6) for receiving various camera data cards of different shapes. See the abstract. The ability to receive different types of memory cards makes the kiosk more accommodating for users. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the kiosk of Parulski to have a plurality of different ports for

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receiving different types of memory cards so that the kiosk is more accommodating to different storage/memory card standards. An official translation of this reference has been ordered for use in subsequent actions.

14. Regarding *claims 2, 18, 34, and 50*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, the combination of Parulski and Osumi discloses all of the limitations of the parent claim. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses that the memory is one of a memory stick, floppy disk, scan medium, hard disk, and a compact flash. Official Notice is taken as to the fact that portable memory devices used in cameras and kiosks are commonly one of a memory stick, floppy disk, scan medium, hard disk, and a compact flash. These types of portable memories are well known in the art. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious at the time the invention was made to make the memory cards of Parulski and Osumi, one of the previously mentioned types of memories so that memories that are well-known and commonly used in storing images can be used with the camera and kiosk of Parulski and Osumi.

15. As for *claims 3, 19, 35, and 51*, both Parulski and Osumi disclose that electronic images are stored in the memory cards. Although, not specifically called video images, it is assumed from the context of the specification that the applicant means that the video information are the electronic still images captured by the camera.

16. With regard to *claims 5 and 37*, Parulski discloses that the utilization file includes identification information. See Appendix I.

17. Regarding *claims 7, 23, 39, and 55*, Parulski discloses that the utilization file includes destination information, in the form of a persons name and an email address. See the Appendix.

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The kiosk would inherently operate to use this information to forward the image data to the email address. In this case the email address is interpreted to be the destination address.

18. As for *claims 8 and 40*, Parulski discloses that the utilization file includes destination information. The destination information being a persons email address. Based on this destination information, the kiosk would forward the images to the email address.

19. With regard to *claims 9, 24, 25, 41, 56 and 57*, as mentioned above, the destination information includes an email address. See the appendix.

20. Regarding *claims 12, 28, 44, and 60*, Parulski discloses that the images stored on the memory card can be sent to a specific user. As discussed in column 4, line 59 to column 5, line 4, Parulski discloses connecting the device to the communications network or via an ISP (Internet Service Provider) so that the images can be transmitted to the desired destination.

21. As for *claims 13, 29, 45, and 61*, as mentioned above the kiosk of Parulski can be connected to the remote destination via an ISP (Internet Service Provider).

22. Regarding *claims 15 and 47*, Parulski discloses that the utilization file includes order information which indicates the format the user desires. For instance, the user may request an album order and include the specific format of the album within the utilization file. See Appendix I.

23. With regard to *claims 16 and 48*, the utilization file of Parulski includes identification information of a user who is placing the order.

24. Regarding *claim 17*, Parulski discloses the use of a memory card (36) to store image data and a "utilization" file for each image. The memory card can be removed from a camera (12) and placed in a kiosk. See column 4, lines 38-42. The image data would inherently be read from



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the memory card (36) to the kiosk. Furthermore, the utilization file can be used to designate a destination. See column 4, lines 22-28, column 5, lines 1-5, and column 5, lines 28-33 and Appendix 1. The stored identification data is interpreted to be the email address of the designated recipient and the content data is interpreted to be the images. Since the kiosk is used to transmit the images to a remote destination, the kiosk would inherently include a means for outputting a data signal representative of the image information.

Parulski, however, fails to specifically disclose that the kiosk includes a means for receiving a number of types of portable memory devices. Osumi, on the other hand, discloses a kiosk in which a number of different types of memory cards can be inserted for reading image data into the kiosk. More specifically, Osumi discloses a machine for data printing or CD-R writing of image data that has been input via a memory card. The machine includes a number of ports (6) for receiving various camera data cards of different shapes. See the abstract. The ability to receive different types of memory cards makes the kiosk more accommodating for users. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the kiosk of Parulski to have a plurality of different ports for receiving different types of memory cards so that the kiosk is more accommodating to different storage/memory card standards. An official translation of this reference has been ordered for use in subsequent actions.

25. **Claim 33** is considered a method claim corresponding to claim 1. Please see the discussion of claim 1 on the preceding pages.

26. **Claim 49** is considered a method claim corresponding to claim 17. Please see the discussion of claim 17 on the preceding pages.

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27. Regarding *claim 63*, Parulski discloses the use of a memory card (36) to store image data and a “utilization” file for each image. The memory card can be removed from a camera (12) and placed in a kiosk. See column 4, lines 38-42. The image data would inherently be read from the memory card (36) to the kiosk. Furthermore, the utilization file can be used to designate a destination. See column 4, lines 22-28, column 5, lines 1-5, and column 5, lines 28-33 and Appendix 1. The stored identification data is interpreted to be the email address of the designated recipient and the content data is interpreted to be the images. Since the kiosk is used to transmit the images to a remote destination, the kiosk would inherently include a means for outputting a data signal representative of the image information. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 1B, the kiosk includes a microprocessor, which is interpreted to be the processor, and would inherently include a network adapter for connecting to the network.

Parulski, however, fails to specifically disclose that the kiosk includes a means for receiving a number of types of portable memory devices. Osumi, on the other hand, discloses a kiosk in which a number of different types of memory cards can be inserted for reading image data into the kiosk. More specifically, Osumi discloses a machine for data printing or CD-R writing of image data that has been input via a memory card. The machine includes a number of ports (6) for receiving various camera data cards of different shapes. See the abstract. The ability to receive different types of memory cards makes the kiosk more accommodating for users. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the kiosk of Parulski to have a plurality of different ports for receiving different types of memory cards so that the kiosk is more accommodating to different

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storage/memory card standards. An official translation of this reference has been ordered for use in subsequent actions.

28. *Claim 64* is considered substantively equivalent to claim 63. Please see the discussion of claim 63 on the preceding pages.

29. As for *claim 73*, Osumi discloses that the kiosk is capable of receiving a plurality of different types of portable memory devices usable with at least a digital camera. See the abstract.

30. With regard to *claim 74*, Parulski discloses that the utilization file is read by the device and sent to the desired destination. The utilization file can be stored to the memory card (col. 3, line 44).

31. Regarding *claim 75*, Parulski discloses that images can be transferred to a remote users email address via an ISP. Thus, the external destination includes an external destination.

32. **Claims 4, 20, 36, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Misawa et al. (U.S. Publ. No. 2001/0008416).**

33. Regarding *claims 4, 20, 36, and 52*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claims 2, 18, 34, and 50, respectively, the combination of Parulski and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claims. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses that the memory card stores video information corresponding to a number of moving image video clips. Misawa, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known to store both still images and moving images to a memory card. More specifically, as discussed in paragraph 0048, the camera

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(1) of Misawa includes a mode switch (40) for selecting a still or moving image. When a shutter button (42) is activated, an image (either still or moving, depending on the selected mode) is stored to the memory card (64). The ability to store moving images to a memory card gives the user the added benefit of giving the user more options when capturing images. Moving image provide more context and accurately capture the intended scene. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the memory card of Parulski to store moving images so that the user is provided with more options for capturing a scene.

**34. Claims 6, 21, 22, 38, 53, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Lee (U.S. Patent No. 5,712,472).**

35. Regarding *claims 6, 21, 38, and 53*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claims 1, 17, 33, and 49, respectively, the combination of Parulski and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claim. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses that the kiosk's determining means determines the type of received portable memory device. Lee, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art for a kiosk to determine the type of memory device that has been inserted. More specifically, Lee discloses a data processing device, (30) (interpreted to be a kiosk), capable of receiving a plurality of different types of memory devices. The memory devices include a smart card (1) and a regular memory card. After being inserted into the data processing device (30) via the card insertion slot (31), the memory device is queried to determine if the card is a smart card or a memory card. Read and write operations

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are carried out according to the type of IC card identified (col. 4, lines 16-17). See column 4, lines 12-60. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the kiosk of Parulski to identify the type of memory card being inserted so that read and write operations can be established and carried out appropriately based on the type of memory card being accessed.

36. As for *claims 22 and 54*, Lee discloses that if a smart card is inserted into the card insertion slot (31), the microcomputer reads out an ATR signal stored in its internal ROM. This ATR signal is interpreted to be the identification data used in determining the type of received portable memory device.

37. **Claims 10, 26, 42, and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Suzuki (U.S. Publ. No. 2002/0071043).**

38. Regarding *claims 10, 26, 42, and 58*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claims 1, 17, 33, and 49, respectively, the combination of Parulski and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claim. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses a means for erasing at least a portion of the obtained information from the portable memory device. Suzuki, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to erase images from a memory card after transferring them to a permanent memory through a kiosk terminal. More specifically, as taught in paragraphs 0038, 0039 and 0042, after a user has finished filling up the memory card (10) of a camera, the user takes the memory card to a service terminal (6), interpreted to be a kiosk, wherein the images are read from the memory card (10)

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and either stored to a MO (magnetic optical) disk or stored to a server (4) depending on the users choice. After these images have been stored to the MO disk or the server, they can be erased from the memory card so that new photographs can be taken. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to erase image data from a memory card after it has been stored in a different location so that the memory card can be used to store additional captured images.

39. **Claims 11, 27, 43, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927), hereinafter referred to as Parulski '927, in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Parulski (U.S. Patent No. 6,915,273), hereinafter referred to as Parulski '273.**

40. Regarding *claims 11, 27, 43, and 59*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claims 1, 17, 33, and 49, respectively, the combination of Parulski '927 and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claim. Additionally, Parulski '927 discloses that the kiosk includes an information display and user buttons, and Osumi discloses using the display (1) to display the contents of the memory card (see abstract). However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses that the kiosk is capable of receiving a selection on the displaying image data and then outputting the selected information. Parulski '273, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to enable a user to select specific images to upload to a remote destination. More specifically, as discussed in column 8, lines 15-18, after a memory card has been inserted into the card reader (96) of a kiosk (80) the user can select individual images to be uploaded to a fulfillment center (40). By enabling individual images to be selected instead of all

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of the image images, only desired images can be sent to the fulfillment center for further processing. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user to select individual images to upload to a desired destination so that a user may tailor their order for only desired images.

41. **Claims 14, 30, 46, and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Henry (U.S. Patent No. 6,424,426).**

42. Regarding *claims 14, 30, 46, and 62*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claims 1, 17, 33, and 49, respectively, the combination of Parulski and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claim. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses that the determining means determined the destination by querying a database containing assigned destinations. Henry, on the other hand, teaches a method of automatically recalling a users email address by querying a local database after analyzing the users name that has just been entered. See column 8, line 66 to column 9, line 10. As described in the aforementioned section, a user can simply enter and recipients name and a fax will automatically be sent to that persons email address. By enabling this feature in the kiosk of Parulski, one could easily envision giving the user the ability to merely enter a person's name, and then automatically sending the picture to the email address associated with the person's name. By placing this feature into the kiosk of Parulski, the size of the utilization file can be reduced and the amount of memory in the camera used in storing email address can be reduced. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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allow the kiosk of Parulski to query a database to determine a destination of the picture so that the size of the utilization file can be reduced and the memory within the camera required to store email addresses can be reduced.

43. **Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Frey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,369,908).**

44. Regarding *claim 76*, as mentioned above in the discussion of claim 1, the combination of Parulski and Osumi disclose all of the limitations of the parent claim. However, neither of the aforementioned reference specifically discloses an input means for receiving an input indicating the destination. Frey, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to allow a user to enter destination information via a kiosk. More specifically, Frey discloses a kiosk (10) that includes a camera (19) capable of capturing an image of a user. After capturing the image, the user can enter an email address to which to mail the captured images. See Figure 5 and column 5, lines 30-42. By allowing the user of Parulski to input an address after image have been transferred to the kiosk, the user can either change or add additional email addresses for distribution, thus, enhancing the operability of the kiosk. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to all a user of the kiosk of Parulski to input email address at the kiosk so that additional email address can be added or changed.



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45. **Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parulski et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927) in view of Osumi (Japanese Publ. No. 2000-195226 A) and further in view of Cupps et al. (U.S. Publ. No. 2002/0173344).**

46. Regarding *claim 70*, Parulski discloses the use of a memory card (36) to store image data and a “utilization” file for each image. The memory card can be removed from a camera (12) and placed in a kiosk. See column 4, lines 38-42. The image data would inherently be read from the memory card (36) to the kiosk. Furthermore, the utilization file can be used to designate a destination. See column 4, lines 22-28, column 5, lines 1-5, and column 5, lines 28-33 and Appendix 1. The stored identification data is interpreted to be the email address of the designated recipient and the content data is interpreted to be the images. Since the kiosk is used to transmit the images to a remote destination, the kiosk would inherently include a means for outputting a data signal representative of the image information. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 1B, the kiosk includes a microprocessor, which is interpreted to be the processor, and would inherently include a network adapter for connecting to the network. Additionally, Parulski discloses that the camera can be connected wirelessly to the kiosk (16). See the abstract.

Parulski, however, fails to specifically disclose that the kiosk includes a means for receiving a number of types of portable memory devices. Osumi, on the other hand, discloses a kiosk in which a number of different types of memory cards can be inserted for reading image data into the kiosk. More specifically, Osumi discloses a machine for data printing or CD-R writing of image data that has been input via a memory card. The machine includes a number of ports (6) for receiving various camera data cards of different shapes. See the abstract. The

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ability to receive different types of memory cards makes the kiosk more accommodating for users. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the kiosk of Parulski to have a plurality of different ports for receiving different types of memory cards so that the kiosk is more accommodating to different storage/memory card standards. An official translation of this reference has been ordered for use in subsequent actions.

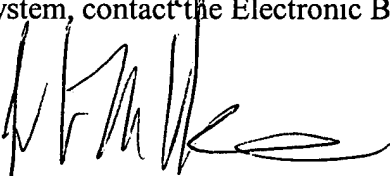
Additionally, neither Parulski nor Osumi explicitly discloses the ability for the kiosk to communicate wireless with a number of different wireless devices using a number of different interfaces. Although Parulski teaches connected to a kiosk wirelessly and Osumi does disclose a number of memory card interfaces for accepted a plurality of different types of memory cards, neither specifically disclose a number of different interfaces for communicating wirelessly. Cupps, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to provide a number of different wireless interfaces for communicating in a number of different wireless standards. More specifically, as shown in Figure 3 and discussed in paragraphs 0035, the device (300) is capable of communicating with a number of different device via the accessory module (371). The accessory module includes a plurality of different wireless interfaces for communicating with different devices. Thus, when used in conjunction with Parulski and Osumi, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to allow the kiosk of Parulski to communicate wirelessly via a number of different wireless standards, so that communication with a number of different devices is made possible, thereby making the kiosk more user-friendly.

Art Unit: 2612

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Villecco whose telephone number is (571) 272-7319. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, NgocYen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. M. Villecco', with a stylized flourish at the end.

John M. Villecco  
October 12, 2005